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09/964,787	09/28/2001	Tomoaki Endoh	03500.015845.	3430
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EXAMINER DULANEY, BENJAMIN O				
ART UNIT 2625		PAPER NUMBER		
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/964,787

**Applicant(s)**

ENDO, TOMOAKI

**Examiner**

BENJAMIN O. DULANEY

**Art Unit**

2625

**Period for Reply** -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 April 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 45-54 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 45-54 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
- Paper No./Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments, filed 2/5/09, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 45-54 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of U.S. patent 6,385,728 by Debry and U.S. patent 5,509,074 by Choudhury et al.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 1) Claims 45, 48 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. patent 5,509,074 by Choudhury et al., and further in view of U.S. patent 6,385,728 by Debry.
- 2) Regarding claims 45, 48 and 51, Choudhury teaches a method of controlling peripheral equipment connected to a network and managed by a directory server (figure 2, item 107) on the network, said method comprising: a first step of receiving a print job issued from an information processing apparatus (column 4, lines 19-22; "processing apparatus" is the document server) on the network together with a first access ticket

issued from the directory server (column 4, lines 13-15 and 29-31; "directory server" is the copyright server and the access ticket is the unique identification number) with the directory server being separate from the information processing apparatus (figure 2, document server and copyright server are separate); a storing step of storing the print job received in said first receiving step in a storing medium (column 4, lines 7-10; printer inherently has hardware as mentioned to be able to decrypt a job, this hardware would necessarily include some type of memory to hold the description algorithm as well as the job as it is being decrypted); a first decrypting step of decrypting the first access ticket received together with the print job in said first receiving step (column 4, lines 25-26); a first control step of determining validity of the first access ticket received in said first receiving step based on a decrypting result of said first decrypting step and limiting execution of the print job received in said first receiving step (column 4, lines 25-31; if the identification is incorrect then a job cannot be printed and therefore the execution is limited to someone with the correct identification number).

Choudhury does not specifically teach a second receiving step of receiving a management command from an information processing apparatus on the network together with a second access ticket issued from the directory server, at timing independent of said first receiving step, with the directory server being separate from the information processing apparatus; a second decrypting step of decrypting the second access ticket received together with the management command in the second receiving step; a second control step of determining validity of the second access ticket received in said second receiving step based on a decrypting result of said second

decrypting step and limiting execution; wherein in the case where the management command received in said second receiving step is one for deleting a specific print job stored in the storing medium, said second control step determines whether or not user information in the decryption result of said second decrypting step corresponds to the user information in the decryption result of said first decrypting step and limits execution of deleting the specified print job in the storing medium.

Debry teaches a second receiving step of receiving a management command from an information processing apparatus on the network together with a second access ticket issued from the directory server (column 9, lines 28-35; commands such as deleting a job), at timing independent of said first receiving step, with the directory server being separate from the information processing apparatus (figure 4; certificate authority server, item 60, is separate from the user, item 20); a second decrypting step of decrypting the second access ticket received together with the management command in the second receiving step; a second control step of determining validity of the second access ticket received in said second receiving step based on a decrypting result of said second decrypting step and limiting execution (column 9, lines 15-26; access is determined by the public key method, execution is limited according to the "access control list"); wherein in the case where the management command received in said second receiving step is one for deleting a specific print job stored in the storing medium, said second control step determines whether or not user information in the decryption result of said second decrypting step corresponds to the user information in the decryption result of said first decrypting step and limits execution of deleting the

specified print job in the storing medium (column 9, lines 28-35; access control list is checked and depending upon the user's authority a deletion may be executed or prohibited).

Choudhury and Debry are combinable because they are both from the secure printing field of endeavor.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Choudhury with Debry to add a management command. The motivation for doing so would have been so that "the document may be protected from being accessed by anyone other than those users that have access privileges" (column 4, lines 47-49). Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Choudhury and Debry to obtain the invention of claims 45, 48 and 51.

3) Claims 46 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. patent 5,509,074 by Choudhury et al., and further in view of U.S. patent 6,385,728 by Debry, and further in view of U.S. patent 5,819,047 by Bauer et al.

4) Regarding claims 46 and 49, Choudhury does not specifically teach a method according to claim 45, wherein the decrypting result of said first decrypting step includes information about a permitted number of prints.

Bauer teaches a method according to claim 45, wherein the decrypting result of said first decrypting step includes information about a permitted number of prints (Column 4, lines 40-58).

Choudhury and Bauer are combinable because both are from the printing field of endeavor.

It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Choudhury with Bauer to add a print quota. The motivation for doing so would have been to "provide a simplified way of controlling usage of resources of a networked computing system" (Column 2, lines 56-57). Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Choudhury with Bauer to obtain the invention as specified by claims 46 and 49.

5) Claims 47 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. patent 5,509,074 by Choudhury et al., and further in view of U.S. patent 6,385,728 by Debry as applied to claims 45 and 48 above, and further in view of U.S. patent 6,762,853 by Takagi et al.

6) Regarding claims 47 and 50, Choudhury does not specifically teach a method wherein the management command received in said second receiving step is one for displaying a job list, said second control step changes a display for of the job list based on the decryption result of said second decrypting step.

Takagi teaches a method wherein the management command received in said second receiving step is one for displaying a job list, said second control step changes a display for of the job list based on the decryption result of said second decrypting step (figures 8 and 9; column 6, lines 5-14).

Choudhury and Takagi are combinable because they are both from the secure printing field of endeavor.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Choudhury with Takagi to add display of a users jobs. The motivation for doing so would have been user privacy. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Choudhury and Takagi to obtain the invention of claims 47 and 50.

7) Claims 52-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. patent 5,509,074 by Choudhury et al., and further in view of U.S. patent 6,667,816 by Van Buren et al.

Regarding claims 52-54, Choudhury teaches a method of controlling peripheral equipment connected to a network and managed by a directory server (figure 2, item 107) on the network, said method comprising: a first step of receiving a print job issued from an information processing apparatus (column 4, lines 19-22; "processing apparatus" is the document server) on the network together with an access ticket issued from the directory server (column 4, lines 13-15 and 29-31; "directory server" is the copyright server and the access ticket is the unique identification number) with the directory server being separate from the information processing apparatus (figure 2, document server and copyright server are separate); a storing step of storing the print job received in said first receiving step in a storing medium (column 4, lines 7-10; printer inherently has hardware as mentioned to be able to decrypt a job, this hardware would



necessarily include some type of memory to hold the description algorithm as well as the job as it is being decrypted); a first decrypting step of decrypting the access ticket received together with the print job in said first receiving step (column 4, lines 25-26); a first control step of determining validity of the access ticket received in said first receiving step based on a decrypting result of said first decrypting step and limiting execution of the print job received in said first receiving step (column 4, lines 25-31; if the identification is incorrect then a job cannot be printed and therefore the execution is limited to someone with the correct identification number).

Choudhury does not specifically teach an obtaining step of obtaining, from the directory server, access information corresponding to a specific user; an inputting step of inputting a management command from an operation panel of the printer; a second control step of determining validity of the access information obtained in said obtaining step and limiting execution of the management command, wherein in the case where the management command inputted in said inputting step is one for deleting a specific print job stored in the storing medium, said second control step determines whether or not user information in the access information corresponds to user information in the decryption result of said decrypting step and limits execution of deleting the specific print job in the storing medium.

Van Buren teaches an obtaining step of obtaining, from the directory server, access information corresponding to a specific user; an inputting step of inputting a management command from an operation panel of the printer (Column 6, lines 10-14); a second control step of determining validity of the access information obtained in said

obtaining step and limiting execution of the management command (Column 6, lines 40-44), wherein in the case where the management command inputted in said inputting step is one for deleting a specific print job stored in the storing medium, said second control step determines whether or not user information in the access information corresponds to user information in the decryption result of said decrypting step and limits execution of deleting the specific print job in the storing medium (Column 7, lines 1-8).

Choudhury and Van Buren are combinable because both are from the printing field of endeavor.

It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Choudhury with Van Buren to add inputting a deletion command at the printing device interface. The motivation for doing so would have been so that "management commands" can be executed "only on command from the operator control unit (printer interface)" (Abstract). Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Choudhury with Van Buren to obtain the invention as specified by claims 52-54.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BENJAMIN O. DULANEY whose telephone number is (571)272-2874. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (10am - 6pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Moore can be reached on (571)272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Benjamin O Dulaney/

Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/David K Moore/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625